Extract from a Speech of

ON THE TEN REGIMENT BILL, IN SENATE [March 23.]

Mn. WENSTER. The gentleman said that his principal object was to "frighten" Mexico, and that that would be more humane than to

Cass, in his seat.) True. Mr. WERSTER. It is true? Very well, I the't as much. Now, the remarkable characteristic of his speech which makes it so much a Mexiof his speech which makes it so much a Mexi-can speech is, that the gentlessen spoke it in the hearing of Mexico as well as in the hear-ing of the Senate. We have been accused, sir, of being "Mexican Whigs" because what we say here is heard by Mexico, and Mexico desay here is heard by Mexico, and Mexico de-rives countenance and support from what is said here. But the honorable member comes forth and tells Mexico that his object is to frighten her! His words have passed slong the wires, they are on the Gulf, they are floating away to Vera Cruz; and when they get there, they will satisfy the Mexicans that, after all—after all, satisfy the Mexicans that, after all—after all, "ye good Mexicans, our principal object is to frighten you!" And, to the end that they may not be frightened too much,he gives them notice that the object is to frighten them! Mr President, when Snug, the joiner, was to represent the lion, and roar on the stage, he was sent the lion, and roar on the stage, he was quite apprehensive that he might too much frighten the "dutchess and the ladies;" and, therefore, by the advice of his comrade, one Nicholas Bottom, he wisely concluded that in the heat and fury of his effort he would show one half of his face and say: "Ladies, fair ladies, fair ladie dies, I would wish you, or I would request you, or I would entreat you not to fear, not to trem-ble: my life for yours if you think I come hither as a lion it were pity of my life! No I am no such thing: I am a man as other men are; I'm Snug the joiner!'
But, sir, in any view of this case—in any

view of the proper policy of the Government according to any man's apprehension and judg according to any man's apprehension and judgment—where is the necessity of this augmentation of regiments of the millitary force of the country! I hold in my hand a note, I suppose substantially correct, of the present millitary ferces of the United States. I will not vouch for its entire accuracy, but I believe it is substantially according to fact. There are now twenty-five regiments of regular traces of many contracts. stantially according to fact. There are now twenty-five regiments of regular troops of va-rious arms, which, if full, would give a force of 28,960 rank and file, and including officers, thirt-thousand and odd men. These, with the ex-ception of six or seven hundred men, are now all without the limits of the United States, in

field service in Mexico, or on the route to Mexico. These regiments are not full. Casual-ties and climate have sadly reduced their numbers. If the recruiting service would now yield ten thousand men, it would not more than fill up those regiments, so as to give the field officers their full command. I understand, sir, that the report from General Scott—Gen. Scott! A man that has performed the most brilliant campaign in millitary annals; a man that has warred against the enemy, warred against the climate, warred against a thousand unpropitious circumstances, and carried the flag of his country to the capital of the the flag of his country to the capital of the enemy, honorably, proudly, humanely, to his own permanent honor and the great credit of his country. Gen. Scott! And where is he! At Puebla! At Puebla, undergoing an inquiry before his inferiors in office, and other peat he not in office, while the high pow much disexercised, and exercised winother, I do not incition, are turned orthy gentleman, but his mean to say alvary rank and station. inferior in Scott reports, as I understand, that

Be ruary there were twenty thousand regular troops under his command, and, en route.

Add the thirty regiments of volunteers—and it full they would make thirty thousand men;—

officers included, over thirty five thousand—and there would be a force regulars and volunteers amounting to not less than fifty or sixty thousand men, including the recruits on the way. If my information be exact, and the me if it be not—I presume that it is correct—in February Gen. Scott had under him inMexteo thirty-thousand troops, regulars and volun-teers. Now all these troops are regular officered. There is no deficiency of officers in the line or in the staff; they are all full. Whatever deficiency there is consists of men. Now sir, there is a plausible reason for saying that it is difficult to recruit at home for the supply of deficiencies in the volunteer regiments. It will be said that volunteers choose to enlist under officers of their own selection; that they do not incline to enlist here as individual volunteers, when the regiment is abroad under offi-cers of whom they know nothing. There may be something in that; but pray to what does that conclusion lead? Does it not lead to this that all those volunteer corps must moulder away, so far as the privates are concerned, and come to nothing! Meantime the places of the commissioned officers are continually filled, the regiments being full of officers, a though the privates, by casualty or by disease are reduced to be less in number than the offi-cers themselves. But however that may be, in regard to the recruiting for the regular service, regard to the recruiting for the regular service, you can fill up the regiments by pay and bounty, according to existing laws, or new laws, if new laws be necessary. There is no reason upon earth why we should now create five hundred new officers for the purpose of getting ten thousand new men. There are officers to command them. All that is wanted is men; and there is a place for the men, and I suppose that no gentleman can stand up here or elsewhere and say that the recruiting service can go no faster than it will be necessary to go in order to fill up deficiencies in the existing regiments abroad.

But now what do we want with a greater

force than we already have in Mexico? Without asking what need there is for the supply of defficiencies in the existing regiments, what de we want with the thirty thousand regulars and volunteers now in field service? What is the purpose? There is no army to fight. I suppose the enemy have not five hundred men together under arms in any part of Mexico. Ex-cept in one instance, perhaps there is not half that number. Mexico is prostrate—there is no Government to resist us. It is notorious that the government of Mexico is on our side. It is our instrument by which we wish to establish such a peace and accomplish such a treaty as we wish. As far as I can understand the matter, the Government of Mexico ment, to the support of our arms; and to the hope—I will not say how inspired—that somewhat or another, and at no distant period, there may be pecuniary means arising from our ons, or our twelve millions, or some other of our millions. What do we propose to do, then, with the thirty regiments that we design to pour into Mexico? Are we going to cut the throats of the Mexicans ! Are we go ing to plunge the sowrd deeper and deeper into to do? Sir, I see no object, and yet we are pres sel and urged to adopt this proposition in its full length—ten regiments of regulars, and twenty regiments of volunteers! We are told, and the public believes, that we are on the verge of a safe and honora-the peace. Every man looks out in the morn-the sum of \$525.

ing for tidings of confirmed peace, or confirm ed hopes of peace. He gathers ed nopes of peace. He gathers it from the Administration, and every organ of the Administration, from Dan to Beersheba; and yet the warlike operations—the incurring of additional expenses—the imposition of new charges upon the Treasury, are pressed here as if peace was not in all our thoughts, at least not in any of our expectations!

Now, sir, I propose to hold some plain talk

Now, sir, I propose to hold some plain talk to-day; and I say that, according to my best judgement and apprehension of matters, the main object of these bills is patronage—office—the gratification of friends. This very measure for ten additional regiments creates four or five hundred officers, colonels and subalterns, and not them only, for whom I have some re-spect, but then there comes paymasters, con-tractors, persons engaged in the transport service, commissaries—even down to subtlers et id genus omne—people who handle the public money without facing the foe; one and all the true descendants, if not the true representatives of corporal Nym who said

"For I shall sutler be

Unto the camp, and profits will accrue." Sir. I hope, without disrespect to those appli patriots not willing to fight, but willing to be pa d—I hope, without disrespect to any of them according to their rank and station and merits, that they may be all disappointed. I hope, sir, as the weather grows genial and the season advances, they will, on the whole, find it their interest to place themselves, one of these mild mornings, in the cars, and take their destination to their respective places of honorable private occupation and civil employment. They have my good wishes, that bidding adieu to the avenue and the Capitol, and the purileus of the President's House, they may reach their homes in good health themselves and find their familes all very happy to receive them. hes all very happy to receive them.

THE SENTINEL,

YPSILANTI:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 5, 1848.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig Members of the Senate and House of Representative of the United States held on Thursday evening, January 27th, 1848, to on I nursday evening, January 27th, 1848, to consider the propriety of recommending a Whig National Convention, the Hon. W. P. Mangum, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, and Hon Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana was appointed secretary.

After discussion, and due deliberation, it was—
Resolved.—That it is expedient to hold a National Convention for the convention for the convention.

al Convention for the purpose of nominating candi-dates for the offices of President and Vice Presiden

And then the meeting adjourned for one week.

On Thursday evening, 3d of February, the meet ter some general discussion as to the time place of holding the proposed Convent and the 7th day

of June were and portion of June were applied in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United states do recommend to their friends throughout the Union, that a Whig National Convention be held at Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 7th day of June, 1848, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United states. On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer, and that all the Whig papers in the United States be requested to copy them.

After which the meeting adjourned sine die.

WILLIE P. MANGUM. Chairman Cales B. Smith, secretary. of June were agree Resolved :- That the Whig

To Susscamens:-The hurry attending the township meeting has obliged us to defer our publication till to-day. We shall endeavor to ertake our regular day again as soon as posible. Meantime our subscribers will please notice that we are near the close of our present volume, and as we wish to prepare for the coming campaign by enlarging our sheet, and improving it in other respects, we trust each one will show a friendly interest by renewing his own subscription, and procuring the names of as many of his neighbors as possible.

Town Meetings .- Our town-meeting re sulted as usual, in the complete triumph of the whig ticket. So also in Ann Arbor. We de- ny .- N. O. Picayune. sire to call the attention of whigs to the fact that in Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, where the whig papers of the County circulate thoroughly, the whigs have an efficient and reliable majority. Is not this a sufficient hint for those n other towns to support their county papers?

In Pittsfield, owing to some dissatisfaction, the merits of which we have not ascertained. the regular candidate for Supervisor, Mr. Whit more, is defeated. We regret this the more as we are confident that no person can more ably and faithfully attend to the interest of his township than Mr. Whitmore. We have heard him uniformly spoken of as one of the ablest members of the Board of Supervisors, and we doubt not that facts wil dissipate whatever prejudices may have defeated his election.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a Special Meeting of the Yosilanti Section No. 4 Cadets of Temperance, held at their Hall, April 5th. it was on motion :

Resolved:-That the members of this Section have heard with sorrow the announcement of the death of our presiding officer, Anson WILBUR, whose promptness and activity in propagating the principles of Truth, Virtue & Tepmperance, merits our highest regard.

Resolved:-That the sudden removal of our brother by death, reminds us of our own mortality, and demands our united energies in disseminating those pure principles, which are calculated to prepare us for the soloma hour of death.

Resolved:-That we deeply sympathise with the parents and relatives of our deceased brother, whose counsel and advice we have listened to with deep interest, and fondly anticipated his future co-operation in carrying out the important objects for which we are united.

Resolved :- That our Secretary be instructted to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the family of the deceased-Also to have the same published in the Ypsilanti Sentinel. HOWARD SANDERS Secy.

Wreck of the Boston .- The hull of the Boston was lately sold at Milwaukee at auction for LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

APRIL 1st. 1848. The House, yesterday, passed the Bill extend-ing the charter of the F. M. Bank of Michigan for ten years. The old charter expires Dec '49 The Bill has extraordinary guards thrown round

it. It limits the issues to the amount of capital stock, paid in cash, and requires two hundred thousand dollars of additional capital to be paid in, which will make its capital stock in all six-hundred thousand dollars. All the Bills which the Bank is allowed to issue after Dec. 1849, are to pass through the hands of the State Treasurer, and be countersigned and registered by that officer. The directors and stockholders of the Bank are made individually liable and responsible for the payment of their bills ; and if the Bank fails, the assets are to be used first to pay the bill-holders. All bills not countersigned and registered, are to be destroyed in the presence of the State Treasurer .-The Treasurer is to examine the Bank semicants and aspirats, and those patriots, some of them patriots ready to fight, and those other The condition of the Bank is to be published. The condition of the Bank is to be published,-A penalty of fine and imprisonment is imposed upon the officers of the Band for false reports.

The Bill for funding the outstanding Internal Improvement warrants of tee State has become a law. An amendatory act has just passed the House, making all Internal Improvement warrants receivable for primary School Lands-This will make such warrants at par, or nearly so. The session will close on the 3d inst.

Tribute to J. Q. Adams.

SPECTATOR.

"This is the last of Earth-I am content." "The old man eloquent" closed his long and centful life, with perhaps the most eloquent expression he ever uttered. These were the last words of John Quincy Adams : "This is the last of earth-I am content." For a moment after he was stricken in the midst of his public labors, the veil was removed from his eyes, and for the land ne looked upon the world to and filled with his name. It was fag from his vision, it was receding from his ouch; with all its splendors, with its pageants its palaces and its splendid rewards; It was waning into shadows, and from shadows into nothing. He saw darkness brooding over itenfold it in its eternal gloom, and it was gone forever. It was the last of Earth .- Nor did this great man stretch forth his hand to brush away the thickning dimness from his brow ;neither sought he to detain the pageant, nor clung he to the raiments of fleeting nature. He was content. He bad seen all of earth with his own eyes. He had seen the joys of an insecent beylood, the glories of a great manhood and the splendors of a brilliant and revered old age. And when darkness like a curtain came down from the skies, he was content. There was nothing left in the fulness of time to tempt him to remain longer, nor anything in eternity as by magic, make him dread going thither.

an end like this, " Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."-There was nothing in it to appall the imagination, nothing to impress the mind with pain .-The work of nature had been performed. It was finished; and as the aged patriot lay stark in death, he was less the captive of the King of Terrors, than the consummation of a sublime providence-the completion of an exalted desti-

First Transit over the Cataract .- A corres pondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer under the date of the 18ult., thus says concerning the bridge now constructing over Ningara:—
"The work is begun, and the first crossing has been made. I am fortunately enabled to send to the Courier some thrilling facts connected with this journey, such as no maa in the New World over before made.

I raised, (says the distinguished Engineer, my first little wire cable on Saturday, and an-chored it securely both in Canada and N. Y .-To day I tightened it up, and suspended below it an iron basket, which I had caused to be prepared for the purpose, and which is attached to pullies about the cable.

On this little machine I crossed over to Can that Province, and returned again, all in fifteen minutes. The wind was high, and the weather was cold, but yet the trip was very interesting to me-up as I was two hundred and forty feel above the rapid, and viewing, as I did, from the centre of the river, one of the most sublime prospects which nature has prepared on this earth of ours.

The machinery did not work as smoothly as I wished, but in the course of this week I will have it so adjusted that anybody may cross it

The view from the centre of the bridge mus have been glorious, but whether sufficiently s to repay the venturous architect for his peril-ous journey, I leave the romantic readers of the Courier to imagine. I understand that a lady has since the above date made the daring

I have watched the progress of this great work anxiously. The engineer is writing his arms in iron letters on the record of useful men stood in the court of the Louvre, has been taken This is not his only achievement. The bridge constructing at Wheeling, Virginia, of 100 feet span is his designing. I shall keep your readers advised of every important movement in the great national work, whose first usefulness to man I chronicle to day. I trust it may be ages before any one may be able to say, of the Bridge of the Cataract—"The last link is broken."

Examination on a charge of murder com ted fourteen years ago.-Mr. John Cook, Jr., of Winchendon, was arrested on Monday of this week, on a warrant from Justice Philips of Fitchburg, charging him with the murder of The friends of the deceased had some suspicions of poisoning, at the time of her death, and some recent developments have greatly increased these suspicions. The body was kept in a tomb, and has continued in a remarkable state the editor of the Buffalo Courier.

of preservation. The remains of the stomach and bowels were brought to this city, a few weeks since, by Dr. Alfred Hitchcock, of Ashby, and a chemical analysis was made by Prof. Webster, at the Medical College, who obtained four or five grains of arsenic, as testified before the magistrate. The testimony of the nurse of Mrs. Cook, the sexton, and some eight or ten medical gentlemen, showed a strong prime facile case against the prisoner, who was comfacie case against the prisoner, who was committed by the Justice to the Worcester jail, to take his trial for murder at the next term of the Supreme Court.—Boston Cour.

Bu Telegraph. EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DETROIT DAILY ADVERTISER

The French Revolution!!

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Recognition of the New Republic, BY THE UNITED STATES,

INGLAND, BELGIUM AND SWITZERLAND IN RAPID SUCCESSION !!!

The Revolution in France has been complete A Provisional Government has been established, the members of which are celebrated throout the world for genius, eloquence, and science. Some of them are of almost romantic integrity

of character.

Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the ungovernable mob of Paris threw down their muskets, which, in the first fury of their new born liberty, they had levelled against their popular leaders, and by their unanimous shouts nvested the Provisional Government with the full authority of the State.

Mr. Rush, the ambassador of the U. States accompanied by Mr. Martin and Mr. Pensin likewise, waited on the members of the Provi-sional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address, and made a formal recognition of their authority. Panis, March 9.

The latest advices represent the city as tranquil; but the financial crisis continued unaba-ted. Eminent houses are spoken of as in di-ficulty; but no further failures are announced. French funds had fallen considerably. On the 8th, 3 per cent opened at 50f., and drooped to 46f., but rallied, and closed at 47f. Five per cents opened at 85f., and drooped as low as 74., and closed at 75f. There was no tumult or agitation-all was sad and gloomy. Men came nd offered their securities for money only, at whatever price they could get; but scarcely a ouyer could be found.

The Arch bishop of Paris accompanied by two Vicars General, presented himself to the Provisional Government and gave in his adhe sion in the name of the entire clergy of the diocese. Eight hundred mercantile firms connected with the Paris Bourse, waited on the Provisional Government to ask a farther delay of one month on bills due, on the 29th of Feb .-Their request being refused they had resolved to dismiss their clerks and workman and com municate their determination not to satisfy their engagements.

Toulon papers of the 10th of March state that the Duc de Aumale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port, and made communications to Admiral Baudoin, who, through the Magnetic Telegraph, applied to the Government for per-mission to admit them. It is said he had been authorized to place a steamer at their disposal to convey them wherever they pleased. The Orleans family, with their ministers have

fled from Paris. The revolution has spread throughout France All the departments have joined the Repub

The chateau of Neuilly has been sacked and burned to the ground.
There are 30,000 carricatures against Louis Philippe, and they appeared in the print shops

the revolution from the Provisional Govern Well may it be exclaimed, in contemplating interdicting the meeting of the Chamb'r of Peers The palace of the Tuilleries is to be converted

into an asylum for invalid workmen. Capital punishment is to be abolished, and all political prisoners to be liberated and furnished with means to return to their families.

The suspension of the Chamber of Peers is declared, and the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.
Under the new constitution of the Republic

every citizen is to belong to the National Guard. The Liberty of the Press is guaranteed, and freedom of thought secured. National Workshops are to be opened for the unemployed.

The abolition of all titles and nobility is de-

lared.
Ten days' extension has been granted upon all commercial bills throughout the Repub-

A National Assembly is to meet on the 9th of April to decree a constitution. Population is to be the basis of elections. The representatives of the people are fixed at nine hundred including those Algiers and Colonies.

Suffrage is to be direct and universal, and all Frenchmen of 21 years of age to be electors, and 25 years the age at which a citizen is eligble for office. The ballot is to be secret. The Constitutional Assembly is to meet on the 20th of April.

All prosecutions against the press for politiada, exchanged salutations with our friends in cal offences, are to be withdrawn, and all prioners confined for political offences to be reeased. All works of utility are to be preserved and respected. The Royal residence is to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied to the victims of the revolution, and as compensation for osses in trade and manufactures.

Decrees have also been issued, changing the names of several vessels in the navy, also the names of those streets, which had any reference to monarchy or the fallen King's family. Louis Philippe and the Royal family, with Mr. Guizot have arrived in England.

The officers of the 108th and 78th regiments were nearly all massacred by their own men, for refusing to march against the Tuilleries.— The Palace of the Tuilleries has been converted into a hospital, under the name of the Hotel de Invalids.

The Paris and Rouen Railway is stopped, and the populace have burned the bridge of Amiens.

P. S. Our despatch states in the commence. ment that England, Belgium and Switzerland have all recognized the new government, but we do not credit it.

TWe are informed by a gentleman from Grand Haven, that the Channel of the river at its mouth is now in better shape for navigation rising ten feet of water over the bar. This is the depth far about forty feet in width at that point. The fleet has fully commenced its seasons work, and the immense piles of lumber li-ning the river's banks at Grand Haven will soon be transported to market .- Eagle.

BUFFALO COURIER .- W. A. Seavier, Esq., lately editor of the Batavia Times, has become

Telegraphic Items.

FIRE AND DEATH IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 3, 1838. The extensive Sugar Refinery of Dennis and Harris was entirely consumed by fire this mor

ing.
In the progress of the fire some kind of gas was generated from the various ingredients within the building, which exploded and forced a greater portion of the front wall into the

At this time the fire was sixty feet in rear of the wall

Two men, Gen. Keer. Asst. Engineer, and Henry Furgiss Asst. Foreman of Engine Co. No. 8, were killed.

Buffalo, April 3, 4 P. M.

The Steamers Lexington and States arrived here from the west, yesterday at noon; and the Champion is in the Bay, some three or four miles from the light house, endeavoring to get

The Steamer Diamond departed westward this morning, and was running steadily thro' the ice. The blue water is perceptible some four or five miles south of the pier, and the Diamond bids fair to be out sight soon.

FATER FROM SANTA FE.

Battle at El Passo-Four thousand Mexican agasast eight hundred Americans-Eighty Americans killed.

Louisville, March 29. Intelligence has been received at St. Louis, from Santa Fe to the 25th of February, of an important character.
Col. Rolls' regiment of about 800 men,

tioned at El Paso, had been attacked by four thousand Mexicans, and after a severe battle, in which eighty of our men fell, the former were defeated.

As soon as the intelligence reached Santa

Fe, Gen. Price, with all the men at his dispo-sal, went to the assistance of Col. Rolls. Col. Easton's command was at Lisuata, some distance from El Paso.

Philadelphia, March 30. Gen. Santa Anna has applied to Gen. Twiggs for a pass through Vera Cruz, for the purpose of leaving the country. His request was gran-

Philadelphia, March 30. The Mineral Bank of Cumberland has failed the particulars are not yet known.

Cincinnatti, March 30. The question as the solvency of the Bank of Wooster is decided at last, and very unpleas antly. The Bank has broken-certain.

MARKET-The produce market is very dull. Good brands of Flour may be quoted at \$6 12 a6 25, with but little doing, for notwithstanding there is a slight disposition eviaced on the part of buyers, there is no advance on the part of sellers. The stock of western is unusually

The money market continues light. Wheat and corn are without change.

A cargo of Oats to arrive is on the market at

Highwines are 194c and nominal. Provisions are as before noted with but little

loing. Butter continues in good request, at 18a22c Sheep pelts are selling at 62a75c. Seeds—There is a fair inquiry for seed. Sales of Clover have been made this morning at \$1,25, and Timothy at \$1.7502.

A Dreadful Disaster! AND OVER ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST ! !

The Boston editors have received St. John (N. B.) papers of the 23d, from which they have gathered the following dreadful particulars of the fate of a portion of the immigrant passengers of the ship Omega, reported a day or two since as have been foundered at sea :

The Omega was a British ship of 1300 tons bound from Liverpool to New York, with 327 passengers. These passengers, before the ship foundered, were taken 140 (chiefly women and children) on board the barque Aurora; 163 on board the brig Barbara; and the remainder on board the Highland Mary, for New York,

The barque Aurora, reported by the Highland Mary at New York, as taking on board part of the passengers, of British ship Omega, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, with eventy-three of these unfortunate people, having landed thirty-three at Canso, and the re-

nainder, about sixty having died on board! Many of the survivors are suffering from sick-Duting the last seventeen days they ness. were on board the Aurrora, the allowance of food was limited to 21 ounces of brend, and a of Feb., and afterwards bore away for New-

On the 2d inst, the steamship Hibernia, captain shannon, from New York, via Halifax, hove in sight. A signal of distress was made, and the steamer bore down to the Barbara, when is being taken for the preservation of the peace. the Captain of the latter vessel acquainted the of the town. steamer that they were out of water, and it was further added, "there are one hundred and fifty persons on board dying for want of water," to which the reply from the steamer was, 'there is the land; go there and get water.' The steamer passed on, though the wind was blowing strongly from the land, so that it was

mpossible for the unfortunate brig to reach it. In attempting to reach St. John, N. F., they nistook the land, and drifted into a cove at Petty Harbor, N. F. and went ashore, and on account of the heavy surf, struck a cliff, and stove

a hole in the brig's bow.

Thirty-five individuals managed to reach the shore, and in about five minutes after, the Burney and the shore. bara fell over and went down, carrying with her about one hundred and fifteen souls, among whom was Capt. Skinner, of the Barbara.

The Halifax Post, of the 19th inst., says: To-day we give the particulars of the wreck of the brig Barbara, Capt. Skinner, of Picton (owned by Messrs. Fairbanks & Allisons, of this city,) a most lamentable account of suffering and loss of life. In addition to these particulars, we learn from other sources, that captain Skinner threw overboard a part of his cargo to afford the people he took from the Omega room below decks. Respecting the steamer which the Barbara spoke on the 2d inst., it is remarked that she was probably the Britania, which vessel was appointed to leave N. York on the 26th February—and not the Hibernia, as generally reported. The Orion brought part

generally reported. The Orion brought part of the crew of the Barbara from St. John's. *A mistake. It was no doubt the Hibernia, from New York Feb. 26th. The St. John pa-

FOREIGN ITEM

The Old World in Commetten!

There was a rumor in Liverpool, when the Caledonia sailed, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to acknowledge the French Repub-

The Ex-King of the French, and his family, have arrived safe in England, and portions of them are located at the palace with Mrs. Vic-

The following, we believe, is a correct state-

The following, we believe, is a correct statement of the present abode of the different members of the family:

Louis Philippe and Marie Amelie, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neuilly, are at Claremont, with whom are also the Duke and Duchess of Nemours and two children; the Count d'Eu; the Duke d'Alencon; the Duke and Duchess Augusta, of Saxe Co-

The Princess Clementine is staying with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to her Majesty, at

Buckingham Palace.

The Duchess d'Orleans, with Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, are stated to have arrived at Ems on the 2d inst.

Large bodies of people were going to Paris, from Rouen and Orleans to assist in the expected fighting.
Rumor says that the Duke de Montpensier

has taken an active part in military preparations against Paris.

Prince Louis Napoleon was received on his arrival by cries of "Vive I Empereur!" All political prisoners It has been decided are to be iberated and placed under a republican general

and sent to England.

The Chateau of St. Cloud has been burned.

The Journal des Debats, the ministerial or-

gan, has joined the republicans.

The Thiers, Barrot, and Billault parties, have united, and given in their adhesion to the new government. During the revolution, 428 persons were wounded, of whom 350 were civili-

ans, and 78 were military.

M. Lambert, who was attached to the hold of Louis Philippe, and was 100.

3d Legion of National Guards at Paris, finding the prospect of a monarchy in France very dir blew out his brains.

Paris, March 4th The funeral procession of killed of the 22d. 23d, and 24th of Feb., was a magnificent and solemn affair. The people, troops, National Guard, and Provincial Government—all ranks and order of state—united in the demonstra-

The Paris Reforme contains the following from Naples :-

"The report of the capture of the citadel of Messina by the Messinese is confirmed. A breach was made, and the place was afterwards taken by assault. In spite of Ferdinand's solemn engagements, Messina was bombarded dur-ing 48 hours by the Royal troops. The Porto-Franco, or entrepot, was set fire to, and almost entirely burnt. The loss at the entrepot alone is estimated at about 10,000,000f. These accounts had caused an assemblage of the people at Naples, who cried, down with the Mi nistry! It will not be long before they cry 'down with

It is rumored at Murseilles that the King of Naples complied with the demands of the people of Sicily. The ministry have resigned. ITALY.

GUNS FOR THE POPE. - The steam frigate Asmodee returned to Toulon on the 14th inst., from Civita Vecchia, where she landed TWEN-TY THOUSAND muskets for the Provincial Government. The consular agent at Toulon on hearing of the atrocities committed by the Austrians in Lombardy had resigned his post.

PERLING AT HAMBURGH. News was received at Huil on the 19th March, from Hamburgh, that there had repeated attempts to create disturbances that up to the departure of the steamer a ities had repressed such efforts, and the town may be said to be quiet, although beneath the surface there was deep dissatisfaction.

GLASGOW, March 10. THE RIOTS .- It is understood that the operatives of this city have determined upon a de mand for higher wages, and that the strike is to commence this morning by the men refusing their work. Although it is believed there is no riotus feeling at the bottom of this industrial agitation, it certainly takes place at a time and under circumstances which subject it to

LEITH. March 10. The chartist meeting, convened by placard, has just taken place. The following paragraph from the placard, will show the character of the proceeding: "Wonking MEN .- To you especially, we say come forward and hear what Republican

France is doing for the good of her cone of The building was densely crowded, but the people conducted throughout in a very orderly manner, and we do not expected any disturbwine glass of water per day each. The British brig Barbara, Captain Skinner, from New York for Cork, with a cargo of corn, took on board about 150 more of these passengers on the 15th was a Dr. Hunter, who advocated Republicanism, denounced the aristocracy, and proposed a

congratulatory address to the Parisian Patriots.

HULL, March 9, (Midnight.) A meeting of the Chartist assembled to-ni in the large room, Mytongate. About 300 people assembled, and the chair was taken by Mr. Stephens. A chartist lecturer, by the name of Kidd, and others addressed the meeting in favor of France and Republicanism, and in special denunciation of our aristocracy. The people were called upon to arise from their apathy,

people, and so enfranchise themselves and their MANCHESTER, March 8 11 P. M The disturbances continued until 11 o'colck, without more serious results than the destruction of lamps and windows.

and to imitate the noble conduct of the French

Old and Young Ireland have already fratern ized. The Evening Post contains the following: "A correspondent informs us that those parties, so recently in antagonism, have buried the hatchet, and smoked the calumet of peace. Conciliation Hall and Confederation Hall are to be abandoned and both parties are to coalesce under the designation of the Irish National

A Wedding Invitation a Century since .--The Philadelphia Ledger says it has seen the original of the following curious paper. It shows how the, managed hymenial preparations in the olden time.

"My sweetheart as well as myself desire (if of the crew of the Barbara from St. John's.

*A mistake. It was no doubt the Hibernis, from New York Feb. 26th. The St. John papers hint at some irregularities on board the Barbara.

it may suit thy convenience and freedom) that thou wilt favor us with thy company at our marriage, which is intended to be at Burlington the 4th of next month. I am thy respected friend, Oct. 19, 1746.

Aarop Ashbridge."